

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark
Office
Box PCT
Washington, D.C.20231
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year)

23 June 2000 (23.06.00)

International application No.

PCT/GB99/03781

Applicant's or agent's file reference

A25595 WO

International filing date (day/month/year)

12 November 1999 (12.11.99)

Priority date (day/month/year)

13 November 1998 (13.11.98)

Applicant

HERON, Andrew, John et al

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:



in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

22 May 2000 (22.05.00)



in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election ☒ was

was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer

Pascal Piriou

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference A25595 WO	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/GB 99/ 03781	International filing date (day/month/year) 12/11/1999	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 13/11/1998
Applicant BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLC.. et al.		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the language, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ Certain claims were found unsearchable (See Box I).

3. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the abstract,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☒ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

10

☐ None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/GB 99/03781

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G07C13/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G07C G06F H04Q H04H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2 749 423 A (BERTONCELLI PATRICK SIMON) 5 December 1997 (1997-12-05) abstract; figures page 1, line 14 -page 2, line 26	1-3, 12, 16-18
Y		4, 14, 15, 19, 20, 27, 28
A		5-9, 21-26
Y	FR 2 739 474 A (SERPEINESM SA) 4 April 1997 (1997-04-04) abstract; claim 5	14, 15, 27, 28
	-/-	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 February 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

15/02/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3018

Authorized officer

Buron, E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/03781

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 4 962 525 A (BECKH HORST) 9 October 1990 (1990-10-09) abstract; figure 3 column 1, line 6 - line 54 column 2, line 59 -column 4, line 2 —	4, 19, 20
Y	US 4 151 370 A (ROOT JOHN J) 24 April 1979 (1979-04-24) abstract; figure 1 column 1, line 11 - line 46 column 2, line 12 - line 39 —	1-3, 6-12, 16-18, 21-26, 29, 30
Y	WO 98 04083 A (KLINGMAN EDWIN E) 29 January 1998 (1998-01-29) abstract; figure 3 page 4, line 13 -page 5, line 2 page 5, line 24 -page 6, line 24 page 22, line 22 -page 23, line 3 —	1-3, 6-12, 16-18, 21-26, 29, 30
A	DE 196 43 690 A (FOERSTL SIGMUND) 30 April 1998 (1998-04-30) abstract; figure column 1, line 17 -column 3, line 13 —	1-6, 8, 16-18, 21, 22, 25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/03781

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
FR 2749423	A	05-12-1997	NONE	
FR 2739474	A	04-04-1997	NONE	
US 4962525	A	09-10-1990	AT 126645 T DE 58909384 D EP 0339469 A	15-09-1995 21-09-1995 02-11-1989
US 4151370	A	24-04-1979	NONE	
WO 9804083	A	29-01-1998	US 5950172 A US 5799285 A	07-09-1999 25-08-1998
DE 19643690	A	30-04-1998	NONE	

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

REC'D 13 MAR 2001

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference A25595 WO	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB99/03781	International filing date (day/month/year) 12/11/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 13/11/1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC G07C13/00		
Applicant BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLC.. et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.


2. This REPORT consists of a total of 8 sheets, including this cover sheet.

- ☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☒ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 22/05/2000	Date of completion of this report 09.03.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Stratford, C Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2268



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/GB99/03781

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of *(substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).)*:

Description, pages:

1-24 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-30 as originally filed

Drawings, sheets:

1/7-7/7 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB99/03781

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

1. The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:

☐ the entire international application.

☒ claims Nos. 29, 30.

because:

☐ the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (*specify*):

☒ the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. 29, 30 are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):
see separate sheet

☐ the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.

☐ no international search report has been established for the said claims Nos. .

2. A meaningful international preliminary examination report cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:

☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N) Yes: Claims 1-28

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB99/03781

	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	
	No:	Claims	1-28
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-28
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:
see separate sheet

3.0 With reference to Section III

- 3.1 Claims 29 and 30 contain references to the description and the drawings. According to Rule 6.2(a) PCT, claims should not contain such references except where absolutely necessary, which is not the case here. Because these references form the only features of the claims, the scope of the claims is impossible to determine, and consequently no opinion can be formed with regard to novelty or inventiveness for claims 29 and 30.

5.0 With reference to Section V

- 5.1 Reference is made to the following documents:-

D1: FR-A-2 749 423 (BERTONCELLI PATRICK SIMON) 5 December 1997
(1997- 12-05)
D2: US-A-4 151 370 (ROOT JOHN J) 24 April 1979 (1979-04-24)
D3: FR-A-2 739 474 (SERPEINESM SA) 4 April 1997 (1997-04-04)

This numbering will be adhered to throughout the application process.

- 5.2 Independent claims 1-3 and 16-18 fail to meet the requirements of Article 33(3) PCT because they lack an inventive step.

The document D1 is regarded as being the closest prior art to the subject-matter of claim 1, and also discloses a system and method of conducting a ballot for a ballot operator (see description of figures). Voters have three possible methods of casting their vote:-

- at a computer terminal in a voting booth
- by telephone
- by minitel

In each case a smart card, entitling its owner to vote, is inserted into the respective device. A secret PIN is entered, and then the cardholder is presented with a list (either visually or orally) of the candidates, and then he may cast his

vote. The results from these different voting devices are gathered, combined, and then the ballot operator is informed about the result.

The only differences between the independent claims and D1 are that a) only one telephone number is dialled to vote for any of the candidates, and that b) the different ways of collecting and combining the results are not disclosed in D1. However, regarding a), using a different number for each candidate is a well known alternative (see e.g. D2, 'Summary of Invention'), which the skilled person would clearly consider using should the circumstances require it. With regard to b), whoever controls the separate voting methods (whether different bodies or the same) and wherever the results are combined amount merely to logistical and practical details, which are not technical and cannot therefore form the basis for any inventive activity. Consequently the independent claims are not inventive.

- 5.3 The dependent claims are also not inventive. They refer to standard practices for elections (e.g. sorting the results according to region), obvious means of using HTML/emails for implementing the method, and normal security measures to authenticate a person's identity (using a PIN). With reference to checking the identity of the ballot operator, see e.g. D3, claim 5).

Claims 8 and 23 enable the voter to select one of a selection of current ballots. D1 only gives provision for one ballot at a time (there is not going to be more than one presidential election at the same time). However, were the system to be used in another context, for which multiple ballots could be foreseen, then it would be obvious to the skilled person to give the voters a chance to choose in which ballot they would like to partake.

Regarding claims 10 and 24, using a multicast video session to present information about the candidates is just one option of displaying that information among many which are available to the skilled person.

Consequently none of the dependent claims involve an inventive step, as required by Article 33(3) PCT.

7.0 With reference to Section VII

- 7.1 The independent claims are not in the two-part form in accordance with Rule 6.3(b) PCT, which in the present case would be appropriate, with those features known in combination from the prior art (document D1) being placed in the preamble (Rule 6.3(b)(i) PCT) and with the remaining features being included in the characterising part (Rule 6.3(b)(ii) PCT).
- 7.2 The features of the claims are not provided with reference signs placed in parentheses (Rule 6.2(b) PCT).
- 7.3 There has been a typing error with the numbering of claim 6.
- 7.4 Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document D1 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.
- 7.5 The acronym 'VSE' used in the description should be explained, in order to facilitate understanding for the reader.

8.0 With reference to Section VIII

- 8.1 Although claims 1-3 and 16-18 have been drafted as separate independent claims, they appear to relate effectively to the same subject-matter and to differ from each other only with regard to the definition of the subject-matter for which protection is sought. The aforementioned claims therefore lack conciseness. Moreover, lack of clarity of the claims as a whole arises, since the plurality of independent claims makes it difficult, if not impossible, to determine the matter for which protection is sought, and places an undue burden on others seeking to establish the extent of the protection. This is contrary to Article 6 PCT.
- 8.2 Claim 5 states 'said data network addresses', although there has been no previous mention of this feature. This could cause confusion for the reader.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB99/03781

- 8.3 Claim 6, when dependent on claim 5 is contradictory, because on one hand it states that the message is an email message (and the description states that it must not actually contain a message), and on the other hand it states that the message is constituted by an HTML page. The same applies to claim 22.
- 8.4 In claims 6, 8, and 22, the term 'constitute' is used. Despite the last paragraph of the description, the definition of this term is not clear (i.e. whether it is inclusive or exhaustive). Unlike 'comprising' and 'consisting', which have accepted definitions (inclusive and exhaustive respectively), 'constitute' does not, although the immediate impression is that it means exclusively comprising. As they stand the claims will be interpreted in the broadest possible sense (i.e. as in comprising), but nonetheless this term should be replaced by one with a well accepted definition (from the description presumably 'comprising' would be appropriate).
- 8.5 Claims 8 and 23 refer to a plurality of ballots, although in the previous claims only one ballot is anticipated. This inconsistency is unclear (Article 6 PCT).
- 8.6 Claim 9 states that it is dependent upon claim 8, when claim 8 is dependent upon claim 6. However, because claim 8 has to be dependent upon claim 6 (either directly or indirectly), then it is not clear what is meant by this stipulation.
- 8.7 Claims 14 and 27 refer to a sending step/means. However, there are several sending steps/means disclosed in the earlier claims, and so it is not clear to which one is referred (presumably the one in the independent claims).
- 8.8 The last paragraph of the description states that the word 'comprising' should be construed as meaning 'including' (this is indeed the accepted definition). However, the inclusion of similar words ('...and the like') brings doubt onto the intended scope of the claims, because it could be attempting to incorrectly define a term. The lack of clarity is further caused by the term 'unless the context clearly requires otherwise', because the accepted definition of 'comprising' stands regardless of the context.

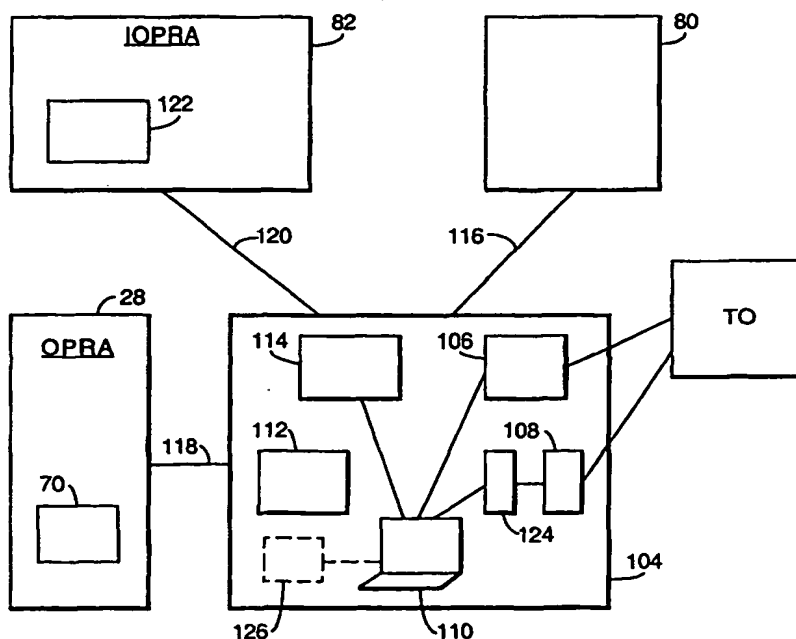


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : G07C 13/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/30042 (43) International Publication Date: 25 May 2000 (25.05.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB99/03781 (22) International Filing Date: 12 November 1999 (12.11.99) (30) Priority Data: 98309306.3 13 November 1998 (13.11.98) EP (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY [GB/GB]; 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): HERON, Andrew, John [GB/GB]; 109 Queens Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 1TD (GB). ELLIS, Lisa, Jane [GB/GB]; Tudor Cottage, The Street, Tuddenham, Ipswich, Suffolk IP6 9BT (GB). (74) Agent: SEMOS, Robert, Ernest, Vickers; BT Group Legal Services, Intellectual Property Dept., Holborn Centre, 8th floor, 120 Holborn, London EC1N 2TE (GB).		(81) Designated States: US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: ELECTRONIC BALLOTING**(57) Abstract**

Apparatus for, and method of, electronic balloting where the identities of candidates are published together with respective telephone numbers. The candidates may be, for example, act in a talent competition broadcast as a television programme, and the respective telephone numbers are published by being included in the broadcast. Viewers can also send HTML pages containing voting information via the Internet to a server, which provides a count of the votes received for each candidate. A combiner is operative to retrieve the counts of answered calls made to the published numbers and the counts of votes received at the server, and to provide a ballot result. The ballot operator, e.g. the television programme producer, makes a single access call by telephone, or by a web enquiry page, and, after authorisation, is sent the ballot result.



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CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
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EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

ELECTRONIC BALLOTING

This invention relates to electronic balloting, and particularly, but not exclusively, to electronic balloting where the candidates take part in a television
5 programme. The candidates may, for example, be competing acts of an entertaining nature, or may be

In this specification, the terms "balloting" and "voting" are used interchangeably, as are the terms "electronic balloting" and "televoting", and the
10 person who is responsible for organising such a ballot is referred to as a "televote operator" or, in the present context, just a "ballot operator".

British Telecommunications public limited company has for some years provided a televoting service as part of its Managed Recorded Information
15 Services. Details of this televoting service are included in British Telecommunications Engineering, Volume 11, Part 1, April 1992, entitled "Special Issue on Managed Recorded Information Services", and particularly the articles "Sourcing Voice Services" (page 14), "RIDE: Recorded Information Distribution Equipment" (page 26), and "Opinion Poll Registration Application" (page 35).

20

A tool for electronic voting, called "mVote", is available from CDT, Centre for Distance-spanning Technology. Members of an Internet Protocol (IP) multicast group have the capability of creating a voting issue, i.e. a specific ballot. For example, a member might create a voting issue, give it the name "Coffee Break",
25 ask the question "Shall we have a coffee break now or later?", and set the number of options that members may choose from, e.g. "Abstain", "Now" and "Later". The current state of the vote can be displayed as a bar chart or as a pie chart.

In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention there is provided
30 a method of conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the method comprising the steps of:

publishing a list of candidates in the ballot together with corresponding associated telephone numbers;

answering calls made to said telephone numbers;

providing, for each of said telephone numbers, a respective count of answered calls;

receiving, for each of said candidates, a respective count of messages received from computer terminals, each such message identifiably representing a
5 vote for a said candidate;

combining the respective counts of answered calls and the respective counts of received messages to form a ballot result; and

sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

10 This first aspect of the present invention is relevant to performance of the steps by the operator of a telephone network, the respective counts of messages being received from, for example, an Internet Service Provider who is not the operator of the telephone network.

15 In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention there is provided method of conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the method comprising the steps of:

publishing a list of candidates in the ballot together with corresponding associated telephone numbers;

20 receiving messages from computer terminals, each such message identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate;

providing, for each of said candidates, a respective count of received messages;

25 receiving a respective count of answered calls made to said telephone numbers;

combining the respective count of received messages and the received respective count of answered calls to form a ballot result; and

sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

30 This second aspect of the present invention is relevant to performance of the steps by, for example, an Internet Service Provider, the respective counts of answered calls being received from an operator of a telephone network who is not that Internet Service Provider.

In accordance with a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the method comprising the steps of:

- publishing a list of candidates in the ballot together with corresponding
- 5 associated telephone numbers;
- answering calls made to said telephone numbers;
- providing, for each of said telephone numbers, a respective count of answered calls;
- receiving messages sent from computer terminals, each such message
- 10 identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate;
- providing, for each of said candidates, a respective count of received messages;
- retrieving the respective counts of received messages and the respective counts of answered calls;
- 15 combining the respective count of answered calls and the respective count of received messages to form a ballot result; and
- sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

This third aspect of the present invention is relevant to performance of the

20 steps by a common operator of a telephone network and, for example, an Internet Service Provider.

The present invention provides those members of the public who have a computer arranged for access to the server, conveniently via the Internet, with a

25 choice of method for registering their votes for a given electronic ballot. If the subject of an electronic ballot attracts a large response from members of the public, it may be that the calling rate is far greater than the rate at which calls are answered or than the capacity of the public telephone network to connect calls to the RIDE. In these circumstances some members will experience continual rejection

30 of their repeat attempts to get through to the published telephone number. Those members who have such access to the server can send their vote from their computers by sending, in a preferred embodiment, a message in the form of an HTML (hypertext markup language) page containing an indication of the candidate being voted for. Such a message sent from a computer is immediately accepted for

transmission by the data network and thus avoids the wastage of time and effort in redialling again and again. Furthermore, the present invention enables the ballot operator to make just a single request for delivery of the ballot result in the form of the combination of the "telephone" votes, i.e. the number of answered calls, and
5 the "server" votes.

Each call may be handled on a regional basis and routed to a corresponding regional centre where the answering and providing steps are performed in respect of calls made in that region. In one such case, the combining
10 step treats the respective counts of received messages as being in respect of a notional region. In another such case, the messages from computer terminals may be identified by means of their respective source addresses, grouped on a corresponding regional basis, as for the handling of the calls; and the combining step may comprise the substeps of summing, for each of the regions and for each
15 of said candidates, the respective count of received messages and the respective count of answered calls to form a respective total, and the respective totals being ranked to provide the ballot result in the form of respective regional ballot results.

Alternatively, the combining step may comprise the substeps of summing,
20 for each of said candidates, the respective count of received messages and the respective count of answered calls to form a respective total, and ranking the respective totals to provide the result of the ballot.

The messages may be e-mail messages each being addressed to an e-mail
25 address selected from a set of published e-mail addresses correspondingly associated with said candidates.

Alternatively, there may be provided the steps of storing on a server, screen display data including identifiers for the candidates; and receiving, at the
30 server, requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to participate in the ballot, and in response sending the screen display data including identifiers for the candidates to the computer terminals; the messages being constituted by respective HTML pages, as mentioned above with respect to a preferred embodiment, each such page containing data representing the identity of

a candidate selected by a respective user from a screen display of the candidate identifiers.

Preferably, the step of receiving requests for respective users to
5 participate in the ballot includes a substep of validating a user in accordance with a security code contained in the request.

Preferably, there are included the steps of :
storing on the server, screen display data including identifiers for current
10 ballots; and

receiving, at the server, requests sent from the computer terminals for
respective users to be sent a list of current ballots, and in response sending the
screen display data including identifiers for current ballots to the computer
terminals;

15 and said requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to
participate in the ballot may be constituted by respective HTML pages, each such
page containing data representing the identity of the ballot selected by a respective
user from a screen display of the current ballot identifiers.

20 Preferably, as appropriate, the step of receiving requests for respective
users to be sent a list of current ballots includes a substep of validating a user in
accordance with a security code contained in the request.

There may be provided the steps of :
25 storing data for a respective video presentation relating to each of the
candidates;

receiving, at the server, a request sent from a said computer terminal for
access to a video presentation identified in the request, and, in response,
including that requesting computer terminal in a multicast session for the
30 requested video presentation.

Preferably, the step of publishing a list of candidates in a ballot together
with corresponding associated telephone numbers is constituted by broadcasting a

television programme including said respective video presentations and said telephone numbers.

Preferably, the sending step is performed in response to receipt of a ballot
5 result request from the ballot operator, and there may be included the substep of
validating the ballot operator in accordance with a security code contained in the
request.

In accordance with a fourth aspect of the present invention, corresponding
10 to the first aspect, there is provided an apparatus for conducting an electronic
ballot for a ballot operator, the apparatus comprising:

means for answering calls made to predetermined telephone numbers,
each telephone number being associated with a respective published candidate
identity;

15 means for providing, for each of said telephone numbers, a respective
count of answered calls;

means for receiving respective counts of messages from computer
terminals, each such message identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate,
and the respective counts of answered calls, and for combining the respective
20 counts of messages and the respective counts of answered calls to form a ballot
result; and

means for sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

In accordance with a fifth aspect, corresponding to the second aspect, of
25 the present invention there is provided an apparatus for conducting an electronic
ballot for a ballot operator, and for use with provided respective counts of
answered calls, the calls having been made to predetermined telephone numbers,
each telephone number being associated with a respective published candidate
identity, the apparatus comprising:

30 means for receiving messages from computer terminals, each such
message identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate, and for providing, for
each of said candidates, a respective count of received messages;

means for receiving the provided respective counts of received messages and for combining the respective counts of received messages and the respective counts of answered calls to form a ballot result; and

means for sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

5

In accordance with a sixth aspect, corresponding to the third aspect, of the present invention there is provided an apparatus for conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the apparatus comprising:

means for answering calls made to predetermined telephone numbers,
10 each telephone number being associated with a respective published candidate identity;

means for providing, for each of said telephone numbers, a respective count of answered calls;

means for receiving messages from computer terminals, each such
15 message identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate, and for providing, for each of said candidates, a respective count of received messages;

means for receiving the respective counts of received messages and the respective counts of answered calls, and for combining the received counts to form a ballot result;

20 means for sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

Preferably, when the respective counts of answered calls comprise counts for each of a plurality of regions, for example when both the means for answering calls and the means for providing a respective count of answered calls comprise
25 respective answering means and providing means for each of a plurality of regions, the combining means is arranged to treat the respective counts of received messages as being in respect of a notional region.

Alternatively, when the respective counts of answered calls comprise
30 counts for each of a plurality of regions; the means for receiving messages from computer terminals is arranged to identify the respective source addresses, to group the received messages on a corresponding regional basis as for the calls; and the combining means is arranged to sum, for each of the regions and for each of said candidates, the respective count of received messages and the respective

count of answered calls to form a respective total, and to rank the respective totals to provide the ballot result in the form of respective regional ballot results.

In alternative embodiments of this second aspect, the combining means is
5 arranged to sum, for each of said candidates, the respective count of received messages and the respective count of answered calls to form a respective total, and to rank the respective totals to provide the result of the ballot.

Both the means for receiving messages from computer terminals and the
10 means for providing a respective count of received messages may be responsive to such messages in the form of e-mail messages.

Alternatively, a server may be arranged for storage of screen display data including identifiers for the candidates and comprise (i) means for receiving
15 requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to participate in the ballot, and (ii) means responsive to receipt of such a request for sending the screen display data including identifiers for the candidates to the computer terminals;

and the means for receiving messages may be arranged to receive HTML pages, each such page constituting a said message and containing data
20 representing the identity of a candidate.

Preferably, the server is arranged for storage of screen display data including identifiers for current ballots, is responsive to receipt of requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to be sent a list of current ballots
25 to send the requested screen display data to the computer terminals, and is arranged to receive said requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to participate in the ballot in the form of respective HTML pages, each such page containing data representing the identity of the ballot selected by a respective user from a screen display of the current ballot identifiers.

30

There may be included means for validating a person in accordance with an identity for the person and a security code. In such a case, as appropriate, the means for receiving requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to participate in the ballot may be arranged to derive from each such request a

respective identity for a user together with a respective associated security code, and to pass these to the validating means.

Preferably, the sending means is arranged to send the ballot result upon
5 receipt of a ballot result request from the ballot operator, and may be arranged to derive from the request an identity for the ballot operator and a security code, and to pass these to the validating means.

The server may be arranged to store data for a respective video
10 presentation relating to each of the candidates; and to be responsive to receipt of a request sent from a said computer terminal for access to a video presentation identified in the request, to include that requesting computer terminal in a multicast session for the requested video presentation.

15 Specific embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the design overview of a known form of a managed recorded information services (MRIS) environment;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of an announcement distribution arrangement
20 used in the MRIS of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a block diagram of an opinion poll registration application (OPRA) of the MRIS of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a block diagram of a part of a voting system of the present invention, arranged for collecting votes via the Internet;

25 Figure 5 shows a poll menu page;

Figure 6 shows a televoting home page;

Figure 7 shows a multicast page containing windows for display of video
clips;

Figure 8 shows a voting page;

30 Figure 9 shows an acknowledgement page; and

Figure 10 is a block diagram of a voting system of the present invention, and showing televote operator access for delivery of reports.

As background to the present invention, the reader is directed to British Telecommunications Engineering, Volume 11, Part 1, April 1992, entitled "Special Issue on Managed Recorded Information Services", and particularly the articles mentioned above.

5

Access to MRIS is as shown in Figure 1, i.e. a caller makes a call via his local exchange 10, which is connected to a digital main switching unit (DMSU) 12, which in turn is connected to an AT&T 5ESS switch 14 forming part of a derived services network (DSN) and referred to as a DSN switch. The DSN switch 14 is
10 connected to a recorded announcement centre (RAC) 16, which in turn is connected to a national announcement centre (NAC) 18. Currently BT's trunk network comprises seventy five DMSUs, the DSN comprises thirteen DSN switches, and there is a RAC in each of eight regions.

Each RAC 16 contains a recorded information distribution equipment (RIDE) 20, an auxiliary switch 22 and voice services equipment (VSE) 24. The NAC 18 contains a RIDE control 26 and two opinion poll registration applications (OPRA) 28 and 30 in the form of programs running on respective UNIX workstation-based computer terminals. The OPRA 28 collects data from the RIDEs
20 20 via asynchronous serial data links, and the OPRA 30, which is very similar to the OPRA 28, collects data from the auxiliary switches 22 via Ethernet connections over a NAC-RAC communications network.

One of the MRIS services is known as Televoting, in which a televote
25 operator, herein referred to as the TO, for example Granada Television for the scenario which now follows, wishes to conduct an opinion poll in connection with its television programme "Stars In Their Eyes", in which a number of acts of entertainment, e.g. song, dance, comedy, and the like, are performed and viewers are invited to vote for their choice of best act by dialling a respective telephone
30 number which the TO has incorporated into the television broadcast for viewers to see on their television screens. In this example, it is supposed that the programme has six competing acts, and that, therefore, there are six telephone numbers displayed, namely, 0891 123401 to 0891 123410, where the last two digits are a

code corresponding to the published number allocated to an act, i.e. viewers are invited to call 0891 123401 to register a vote for the first act, and so on.

If a viewer wishes to take part in the Televoting opinion poll, he makes a
5 telephone call to the telephone number corresponding to his choice. Herein, such a viewer is referred to herein generically as a voting viewer or, specifically with respect to voting via his telephone and MRIS, a caller, and such a Televoting opinion poll is referred to as a Televote.

10 The caller's local exchange 10 recognises, in known manner, that the call is not a local call and routes the call to its allocated DMSU 12, which recognises, by the initial four digits, that the dialled number is one of a set of special services (these include Freephone (0800), Lo-Call (0345), Value Call (0891, 0894, 0897 and 0898), and National Call (0990)). Upon such recognition, the DMSU 12 routes the
15 call to its allocated DSN switch 14, which routes it to the RIDE 20 in its associated RAC 16. In this example the TO notified BT that it expected a high volume of calls to the Televote. In the case where a TO notifies BT that a low to medium volume of calls is expected for a Televote, the DMSU 12 is arranged to route calls for that Televote to the VSE 24 via the auxiliary switch 22. In a variant, the DMSU 12
20 connects the call to an associated RIDE 32 which is controlled by a further respective OPRA (not shown) and RIDE control (not shown) in the NAC 18.

As shown in Figure 2, a distribution network 34 links the NAC 18 to the RACs 16 for distributing announcements from an announcement source 36. The
25 distribution network 34 has two separate 2 Mbit/s rings. Both the transmit and receive paths are used, thereby providing 60 channels per 2 Mbit/s transmission system, enabling access to up to 120 duplicated announcements, and enabling the returning announcement to be monitored to check the integrity of the distribution network 34.

30

One of the rings is used for announcements which include start-stop signals. These are received by the RACs 16 and stored in start-at-the-beginning registration equipment (SABRE) within the RIDE 20, and an incoming call from a DSN switch is connected by a switch 38 of the RIDE 20 to the appropriate stored

announcement in SABRE. Other announcements, e.g. live feed, and non-start-at-the-beginning, are distributed on the other ring, and incoming calls for these announcements are connected by the RIDE 20 directly to the signals received from this ring.

5

As shown in Figure 3, the OPRA 28 is constituted by a keyboard 40 and visual display unit 42 for use by an operator, modems 44 for binary delivery of reports to customers, a front-end processor (FEP) 46 for voiced delivery of customer-selected parts of summary reports, and a collection of concurrently
10 executing processes which run on a UNIX workstation-based computer terminal having a 32 Mbyte RAM, and two 1.3 Gbyte hard disks constituting an OPRA database 48. These processes provide the following functional OPRA components:-

Operator Interface, which provides a human interface to OPRA, and
15 comprises an operator command interpreter module 50 and a plurality of operator command function modules 52, only one of which is shown;

Report Generation, which obtains a TO-requested report from the OPRA database 48 and reformats it into a binary report file suitable for delivery via a modem 44, and comprises a report generator module 54;

20 Datel Interface (Datel is a registered trade mark of British Telecommunications public limited company), which enables TOs to obtain reports for their services via the PSTN on data communication lines equipped with modems, and comprises a dial-up module 56 for receiving validation information from a customer, and a dial-back module 58 for interfacing a dial-back modem 44
25 with the binary report output of the report generator module 54;

Customer Voice Interface, which enables TOs to obtain spoken reports on their services over the telephone, and comprises a voice control module 60, and an Ethernet voice circuit module 62 for managing an Ethernet link between the voice control module 60 and the FEP 46;

30 Database Management, which provides access to customer and service data, and comprises a database module 64 for managing stored service history files and various logs;

RIDE Data Collection, which comprises a RIDE data collection module 66 for collecting data from RIDE control processors and a process service history module 68 which processes the data to produce service history files; and

System Management, which provides various facilities for starting OPRA
5 and comprises a system control module 70 for controlling its operation and for performing validation of received validation information.

Suppose that the abovementioned caller wishes to vote for act number one, and dials 0891 123401. Upon receipt of the incoming call, the RIDE control
10 processor uses the dialled number information contained in the received signalling information to determine which announcement to play. The RIDE control processor connects the input of the VSE 24 to a SABRE announcement store corresponding to the dialled digits, connects the incoming call to the output of the VSE 24, and commands the playing of that announcement to the caller. The announcement
15 thanks the caller for voting and states that the caller's vote has been registered. Each of the SABRE announcement stores associated with the telephone numbers of this Televote contains the same common announcement. The RIDE control processor also increments the contents of a respective store in its memory, this being the running total, since the last reset of that store, of calls to that number.

20

The RIDE Data Collection function of OPRA polls the RIDE control processors of all the RIDEs 20 every sixty seconds, collects the respective current counts for the telephone numbers of the Televote for each RAC 16, produces updated service histories and passes these to the database module 64 for writing
25 to the database 48.

The Report Generation function accesses the database 48 and processes the retrieved counts for a specified Televote to provide a report of current count for each of the RACs for each of the telephone numbers of the Televote, and the
30 respective totals for each telephone number. It will be appreciated that in the present example this gives the TO the total votes for each act, with each of the totals being broken down by region. The OPRA 28 can provide three types of service for customers,

(1) a detailed statistics service which provides detailed statistics on the number of calls and their accumulated call holding times split over eight regions for each fifteen minute period,

(2) a summary statistics service which provides the aggregate total of
5 calls to a set of numbers, split over eight regions, and

(3) a one minute statistics service which is similar to the summary statistics service, but provides data on a one minute time period. It is this last service which the TO will use for Televoting and obtaining "instantaneous" results which can be incorporated into the live television programme.

10

The modems 44 associated with the Datal Interface function are allocated evenly between two functions, namely, modems for dial-up access from TOs to the OPRA 28, and modems for dial-back from OPRA 28 to the TOs. A TO can access the report using its computer terminal and modem, dialling into the Datal
15 Interface and providing its TO identity in the form of a four digit customer identity and a six digit personal identification number (PIN) identifying the statistics service required. This information is passed by the dial-up module 56 to the system control module 70 which performs validation of the TO, commands the dial-up module 56 to break the dial-up connection, and then commands the dial-back module 58 to
20 dial back to a previously stored authorised number for the TO. The system control module 70 then commands the report generator module 54 to send a binary report output to the dial-back module 58 for text display on the TO's computer terminal. Part of an example report using the detailed statistics service is given in Table 1.

Table 1.

		<u>Region</u>	<u>Total Calls</u>
	Choice 1		
5	0891xxxxxx	1	2443
	0891xxxxxx	2	2401
	0891xxxxxx	3	3422
	0891xxxxxx	4	2602
	0891xxxxxx	5	2353
10	0891xxxxxx	6	1971
	0891xxxxxx	7	3391
	0891xxxxxx	8	2252
			<hr/>
		All Regions	20835
15	Choice 2		
	0891xxxxxx	1	4113
	0891xxxxxx	2	5452
	0891xxxxxx	3	6502
	0891xxxxxx	4	4363
20	0891xxxxxx	5	4571
	0891xxxxxx	6	3781
	0891xxxxxx	7	5372
	0891xxxxxx	8	4332
			<hr/>
25		All Regions	38486

The full report would also include details such as Report Time, Customer Name and Address, Report Name (e.g. Stars In Their Eyes Televote), Report Start Time and Stop Time, Last Reset and Last Collected. The TO can send a command

30 for the OPRA 28 to reset the totals for a particular Televote, and the system control module 70 effects resetting of the relevant database entries and the counts in the RIDE control processors.

The Customer Voice Interface function is performed by the FEP 46 in conjunction with the voice control module 60 which functions as a text-to-speech converter. The TO dials a predetermined telephone number for TO access to the OPRA 28, is connected to a port of the FEP 46, and receives a voice prompt to dial
5 its four digit customer identity and the six digit PIN for the required statistics service using a DTMF keypad. The FEP 46 collects this validation information and passes it to the control module 70 for validating the TO. Once the TO has been validated, the FEP 46 conducts a dialogue with the TO via spoken menu prompts by means of which the TO selects either a summary report or a one minute
10 summary report by keying appropriate keys of the keypad, and commands the report generator 54 to retrieve the requested report from the database 48 and to send the retrieved report to the FEP 46 for voiced delivery to the TO via the voice control module 60. Only summary and one minute statistics services are available via the FEP 46, the detailed statistics service report can only be delivered via a
15 data connection to a TO's computer terminal.

The foregoing is a general description of the operation of the existing OPRA 28 for obtaining a Televote in which voting viewers make their votes by calling published telephone numbers. There now follows a description of an
20 embodiment of the present invention in which a modified form of the OPRA is used in conjunction with additional equipment to provide the voting viewer with the option of voting in that Televote via a web page.

In this embodiment shown in Figure 4, the voting viewer needs to have a
25 computer terminal 72 and a connection to an Internet Service Provider (ISP) 74 via the Internet 76, and for this he is alternatively referred to as a user. When he has logged on to his ISP 74, he sends a universal resource locator (URL) of a poll menu page 78.

30 The ISP 74 passes the URL to a World Wide Web (WWW) server 80 which runs a televoting application, referred to as an Internet OPRA (IOPRA) 82, including individual Internet poll applications for each current poll. The IOPRA 82 responds by sending to the user the requested poll menu page 78, which gives the user a list of Televotes in which he can participate, each Televote being associated with a

hypertext markup language (html) link. It will be appreciated that the TO conducting the "Stars In Their Eyes" Televote will have arranged with the management function of the ISP 74 for an appropriate Internet poll application to run on the WWW server 80, this poll application being specific to "Stars In Their
5 Eyes".

The user selects the "Stars In Their Eyes" Televote by clicking on the appropriate html link, and receives a home page 84 for the "Stars In Their Eyes" television programme giving information on the competing acts, and instructions
10 on how to view the performances of the acts and how to vote, and including a Register button 86. In this embodiment, the television programme also includes the URL of the home page 84 together with the telephone numbers, and in this case the user can send that URL to the WWW server 80 and receive the home page 84 directly.

15

The user clicks on the Register button 86 and a message including the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the user's computer terminal 72 is sent to the server 80. The IOPRA 82 now performs a voting eligibility check by accessing its database 88 and checking whether this IP address is already in a store of IP
20 addresses of users who have already voted in respect of this particular poll. If the user's IP address is already in the store, the IOPRA 82 sends the user a Televote Access Refused page, and, if the user's IP address is not already in the store, writes this IP address to that store, and grants the user the right to proceed with the Televote.

25

By the time that all the acts have been performed and the TO has actually started the poll by broadcasting the telephone numbers and the URL of the poll menu page 78, or alternatively the URL of the home page 84, the TO will have provided respective short portions, referred to as video clips, of the televised acts
30 to the ISP 74 which combines them into a single multicast session. If the broadcast is prerecorded and not live, the TO will have provided the video clips well in advance of the scheduled broadcast time.

The IOPRA 82 now associates the user with a multicast session for that poll, by adding the user's ID to his local multicast group for that multicast session, and the user now receives a multicast page 90 containing respective windows 92 for the acts, in which the video clips can be seen simultaneously. By clicking on a window the user can receive digitised audio corresponding to the video clip so that the user can hear the selected act via a sound card and associated loudspeakers at the same time as viewing it. The multicast page 90 also contains a button 94 for requesting a voting page 96.

10 In a variant, the IOPRA 82 sends a conventional page containing respective buttons or links for the acts, and when the user clicks on one of these buttons, adds the user to a respective local multicast group corresponding to that button whereby the user receives only the video clip, together with the associated audio, for the requested act.

15

The voting page 96 contains radio buttons 98 for the acts, and a Submit button 100. The user makes a selection from the acts by clicking on the appropriate radio button, and then clicks on the Submit button 100. A message is then sent to the IOPRA 82 including the identity of the selected radio button. The IOPRA 82 responds by sending an acknowledgement page 102 to the user, and incrementing a store in the database 88 corresponding to the selected act.

25 An OPRA gateway 104 is also resident in the NAC 16 and similarly to the OPRA 28 is constituted by modems 106, an FEP 108 and concurrently executing processes running on a UNIX workstation-based computer terminal 110. These processes provide a Datel Interface function, a Customer Voice Interface function and a Report Generation function similar to the corresponding functions of the OPRA 28, and include a Combine Votes function comprising a retrieve and combine module 112.

30

In accordance with this embodiment of the present invention, the TO accesses the Televote via the OPRA gateway 104 instead of via the OPRA 28. The TO can access the Televote results in three ways. The TO can telephone to the OPRA gateway FEP 108 and receive voiced summary reports; it can receive text

display on its computer terminal via the OPRA gateway modems 106; and it can receive the same information in a web page via the WWW server 80 which accesses the binary report file produced by an OPRA gateway report generator module 114 via an ISDN link 116 into the OPRA gateway 104.

5

Upon receipt of a request from the TO for a summary report, the OPRA gateway 104 passes this over an Ethernet link 118 to the system control module 70 of the OPRA 28, and over an ISDN link 120 to an equivalent system control module 122 of the IOPRA 82. The system control modules 70 and 122 command
10 their respective report generator modules 54 and 114 to generate their respective reports, and then to send the reports to the OPRA gateway 104. Upon receipt of the reports, the OPRA gateway 104 activates its retrieve and combine module 112, which retrieves the respective totals for each of the acts from the received reports, combines them into a single report, and stores the single report in a
15 dedicated area of the hard disk of the computer terminal 110. The OPRA gateway 104 also activates its report generator function to generate, from the stored single report, a report in a format suitable for input to the Datel and Customer Voice Interface functions of the OPRA gateway 104. In this embodiment, the modems 44 and the FEP 46 in the OPRA 28 are not used to deliver the resulting report to
20 the TO. In variants, the OPRA gateway 104 does not include the modems 106, or the FEP 108, and acts as a transparent relay between the TO and the modems 44 and the FEP 46.

If the TO had made the request via its telephone, then the OPRA gateway
25 FEP 108 and an associated voice control module 124 would operate to deliver the report by voiced speech, and if the TO had made the request via its modem, then a text report would be delivered via the OPRA gateway dial-back modem 106. If, however, the TO had made the request via a customer access page available from an html link (not shown) in the home page 84, and forwarded from the WWW
30 server 80 to the OPRA gateway 104, then the text report would be sent to the WWW server 80 which passes it to a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) script arranged to generate a report page including the report, and to send the report page to the TO's computer terminal. In a variant, the IOPRA gateway 104 has an

ISDN link to the TO providing a 128 kbit/s data channel for delivery of the text report to the TO instead of using modems.

In this embodiment of the present invention, the retrieve and combine
5 module 112 generates detailed statistics service reports with the count retrieved from the report sent from the IOPRA 82 being treated as if it were in respect of a ninth region.

As described above, in contrast to the operation of the OPRA 28, the
10 Televoting facility via the IOPRA 82 does not distinguish between the voting users on the basis of their telephone region, but treats Internet votes as a separate region. In a variant, the Internet votes are split into corresponding, or nearly corresponding, regions so that they can be combined with the individual region votes obtained from the database 48. In this variant, the home page 84 contains a
15 text box and an associated instruction for the user to enter his telephone area code (also known as the national number group or code), e.g. 0181 309, or 01689, and this is also sent to the IOPRA 82 when the user clicks on the Register button 86. Alternatively, the text box requests the user's full telephone number including the national number code, or requests the user's post code. The IOPRA 82 includes a
20 region recognition module 126, shown in dotted lines in Figure 10, which compares the received text with respective regional sets corresponding to the regions of the eight RACs 16 to determine the user's region, and subsequently increments the appropriate store corresponding to the user's vote and to the user's region. If this determination is performed on the basis of the user's national number code, then
25 exact correspondence with the regions covered by the RACs 16 will be achieved. If it is performed on the basis of the user's post code, then the correspondence with the regions covered by the RACs 16 will be exact only if each post code area is associated with a single corresponding DMSU. However, even if a post code area is partly associated with a DMSU in one region, and partly associated with a
30 DMSU in another region, this will probably be sufficient for the TO's purposes.

In a variant, instead of sending the results to the WWW server 80, the OPRA gateway 104 generates a WWW page containing the poll result and stores this page at the WWW server 80. When the TO wishes to retrieve the poll result, it

sends via its ISP the URL of the poll result page, and can then view the poll result on its computer terminal. The TO does this by first proceeding through a validation step and then clicking on an html link for Retrieve Poll Result. This returns the URL of the poll result page, and the WWW server retrieves it from store and sends it to
5 the TO. Instead of the request being made manually by clicking on the html link for Retrieve Poll Result each time that the TO requires to receive the poll result, the browser in the TO's computer terminal can be set to reload automatically the WWW page containing the poll result from the WWW server 80 at regular, predetermined intervals. Yet another alternative would be for the WWW server 80
10 to "push" this page to the TO's computer terminal at regular, predetermined intervals, or each time that there is an updated summary report.

Where a TO wishes to conduct a Televote in conjunction with a television programme of long duration, for example a programme following the progress of a
15 general election as results are declared, it is likely that the TO will find it more practicable to maintain a communication link, rather than to make individual calls every minute to obtain the up-to-date summary statistics report, and even more practicable to maintain an Internet connection with the WWW server 80 and to arrange for automatic reload of the report page, as mentioned above.

20

In a variant, a list of respective e-mail addresses for the candidates is published, for example by the television programme or in newspapers, and a viewer makes a vote by sending an e-mail message, which need not contain any message, to the address corresponding to the candidate for whom the viewer is
25 casting his vote, and the server is arranged to provide respective counts of the received messages.

An OPRA gateway 104 is also resident in the NAC 16 and similarly to the OPRA 28 is constituted by dial-up and dial-back modules 106 and 107, an FEP 108
30 and concurrently executing processes running on a UNIX workstation-based computer terminal 110. These processes provide a Datel Interface function, a Customer Voice Interface function and a Report Generation function similar to the corresponding functions of the OPRA 28 and include a Combine Votes function comprising a retrieve and combine module 112.

At intervals of one minute, the OPRA gateway 104 sends a Votes Data Request message over an Ethernet link 118 to the system control module 70 of the OPRA 28, and over an ISDN link 120 to an equivalent system control module 5 122 of the IOPRA 82. The system control modules 70 and 122 command their respective report generator modules 54 and 123, to construct a respective reply message containing the identities of the acts and their corresponding votes, and to send the reply message to the OPRA gateway 104.

10 Upon receipt of these reply messages, the OPRA gateway 104 activates its retrieve and combine module 112, which retrieves the respective totals for each of the acts from the received reply messages, combines them into a single report in which the total vote for each act is the sum of the respective votes from the OPRA 28 and the IOPRA 82, and stores the single report in a dedicated area of the 15 hard disk of the computer terminal 110. As is described in more detail herein, the votes from the OPRA 28 may be by region, and the votes from the IOPRA 82 may also be by corresponding region or may be in respect of a pseudo region. The OPRA gateway 104 now activates its report generator module 114 which formats the data in this single report into a binary report file and a text report file for 20 delivery to the TO via its choice of Datel Interface, Customer Voice Interface and WWW server 80, and stores these two report files in the dedicated area of the hard disk.

Thus, in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention, the 25 TO accesses the Televote via the OPRA gateway 104 instead of via the OPRA 28. The TO can access the Televote results in three ways. The TO can telephone to the OPRA gateway FEP 108 and receive voiced summary reports; it can validate itself via the OPRA gateway dial-up module 106, which receives the validation information and passes this to the control module 70 for validation, and can 30 receive text display on its computer terminal via the OPRA gateway dial-back module 107; and it can receive the same information in a web page via the WWW server 80 which accesses the binary report file via an ISDN link 116 into the OPRA gateway 104.

If the TO chooses to contact the OPRA gateway 104 by telephone, the FEP 108 will conduct an initial dialogue with the TO to receive its four digit customer identity and the six digit PIN identifying the required service, and pass received validation information to the control module 70 for validation of the TO. If the TO has requested a summary report, the FEP 108 will retrieve the text report file from the hard disk and send it to the Customer Voice Interface for voiced delivery to the TO. If the TO chooses to contact the OPRA gateway 104 by modem, an OPRA gateway dial-up module 106 will prompt the TO for a PIN and pass the received PIN to the control module 70 for validation. Upon successful validation by the control module 70 of the TO, the control module 70 instructs the FEP 108 to continue. The FEP 108 now instructs that dial-up modem 106 to break the connection to the TO; instructs a dial-back module 107 to make a new connection to the TO; retrieves the binary report file and sends it to the dial-back module 107 for delivery to the TO. In variants, the Datel Interface function of the OPRA gateway 104 performs its own validation and instructs the retrieval of the binary report file.

If the TO chooses to contact the OPRA gateway 104 via the WWW server 80, the server 80 performs its own validation and sends a request to the OPRA gateway 104 for the text report file. Upon receipt of the text report file, the server 80 generates a web page and sends this to the TO.

In this embodiment, the TO uses either the dial-up module 106 and the dial-back module 107 or the FEP 108 of the OPRA gateway 104, and the dial-up and dial-back modules 56 and 58, and the FEP 46 in the OPRA 28 are not required for delivery of the resulting report to the TO. In variants, the OPRA 28 is arranged to receive requests from the TO via the dial-up module 56 or the FEP 46, and, upon validation, to send a message to the OPRA gateway 104 for retrieval of the appropriate report file for delivery to the TO via a dial-back module 58 or the FEP 46.

In the above specific embodiment the OPRA gateway 104 is resident in the NAC 16 under the control of the telephone network operator, i.e. BT. In

variants, it can be resident at premises of the ISP 74 and under its control, and in this case the link 118 would be an appropriate data transmission link between BT's equipment and the ISP's equipment, and BT would provide the respective counts of answered calls. There are thus three scenarios:- the telephone network operator
5 and the ISP are a common company or are associate companies; the ISP receives respective counts of answered calls from the telephone network operator and produces the ballot result; and the telephone network operator receives respective counts of messages from the ISP and produces the ballot result.

10 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims, the words "comprise", "comprising" and the like are to be construed in an inclusive as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense; that is to say, in the sense of "including, but not limited to".

Claims

1. A method of conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the method comprising the steps of:

5 publishing a list of candidates in the ballot together with corresponding associated telephone numbers;

answering calls made to said telephone numbers;

providing, for each of said telephone numbers, a respective count of answered calls;

10 receiving, for each of said candidates, a respective count of messages received from computer terminals, each such message identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate;

combining the respective counts of answered calls and the respective counts of received messages to form a ballot result; and

15 sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

2. A method of conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the method comprising the steps of:

20 publishing a list of candidates in the ballot together with corresponding associated telephone numbers;

receiving messages from computer terminals, each such message identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate;

providing, for each of said candidates, a respective count of received messages;

25 receiving a respective count of answered calls made to said telephone numbers;

combining the respective count of received messages and the received respective count of answered calls to form a ballot result; and

30 sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

3. A method of conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the method comprising the steps of:

publishing a list of candidates in the ballot together with corresponding associated telephone numbers;

answering calls made to said telephone numbers;
providing, for each of said telephone numbers, a respective count of answered calls;
receiving messages sent from computer terminals, each such message
5 identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate;
providing, for each of said candidates, a respective count of received messages;
retrieving the respective counts of received messages and the respective counts of answered calls;
10 combining the respective count of answered calls and the respective count of received messages to form a ballot result; and
sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

4. A method as claimed in either Claim 2 or Claim 3, wherein the respective
15 counts of answered calls are in the form of subtotals on a regional basis; wherein the step of receiving messages from computer terminals includes substeps of identifying the respective source addresses, grouping the received messages on a corresponding regional basis; and wherein the combining step comprises the substeps of summing, for each of the regions and for each of said candidates, the
20 respective count of received messages and the respective count of answered calls to form respective totals, and ranking the respective totals to provide the ballot result in the form of respective regional ballot results.

5. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 4, wherein said data
25 network addresses are e-mail addresses and said messages are e-mail messages each being addressed to an e-mail address selected from a set of published e-mail addresses correspondingly associated with said candidates.

?76. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 5, including the steps of :
30 storing on a server, screen display data including identifiers for the candidates; and

receiving, at the server, requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to participate in the ballot, and in response sending the screen display data including identifiers for the candidates to the computer terminals;

and wherein the messages are constituted by respective HTML pages, each such page containing data representing the identity of a candidate selected by a respective user from a screen display of the candidate identifiers.

5 7. A method as claimed in Claim 6, wherein the step of receiving requests for respective users to participate in the ballot includes a substep of validating a user in accordance with a security code contained in the request.

8. A method as claimed in either Claim 6 or Claim 7, including the steps of :
10 storing on the server, screen display data including identifiers for current ballots; and

receiving, at the server, requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to be sent a list of current ballots, and in response sending the screen display data including identifiers for current ballots to the computer
15 terminals;

and wherein said requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to participate in the ballot are constituted by respective HTML pages, each such page containing data representing the identity of the ballot selected by a respective user from a screen display of the current ballot identifiers.

20

9. A method as claimed in Claim 8, when dependent on Claim 6, wherein the step of receiving requests for respective users to be sent a list of current ballots includes a substep of validating a user in accordance with a security code contained in the request.

25

10. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 6 to 9, including the steps of :
storing data for a respective video presentation relating to each of the candidates;

receiving, at the server, a request sent from a said computer terminal for
30 access to a video presentation identified in the request, and, in response,

including that requesting computer terminal in a multicast session for the requested video presentation.

11. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the respective counts of answered calls are in the form of subtotals on a regional basis, and wherein the combining step treats the respective counts of received messages as being in respect of a notional region.

5

12. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the combining step comprises the substeps of summing, for each of said candidates, the respective count of received messages and the respective count of answered calls to form respective totals, and ranking the respective totals to provide the result of
10 the ballot.

13. A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the respective counts of answered calls are in the form of subtotals on a regional basis; wherein the respective counts of received messages are in the form of subtotals on a
15 corresponding regional basis; and wherein the combining step comprises the substeps of summing, for each of the regions and for each of said candidates, the respective count of received messages and the respective count of answered calls to form respective totals, and ranking the respective totals to provide the ballot result in the form of respective regional ballot results.

20

14. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 13, wherein the sending step is performed in response to receipt of a ballot result request from the ballot operator.

25 15. A method as claimed in Claim 14, wherein the step of receiving a ballot result request from the ballot operator comprises a substep of validating the ballot operator in accordance with a security code contained in the request.

16. Apparatus for conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the
30 apparatus comprising:

means for answering calls made to predetermined telephone numbers, each telephone number being associated with a respective published candidate identity;

means for providing, for each of said telephone numbers, a respective count of answered calls;

means for receiving respective counts of messages from computer terminals, each such message identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate,
5 and the respective counts of answered calls, and for combining the respective counts of messages and the respective counts of answered calls to form a ballot result; and

means for sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

10 17. Apparatus for conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, and for use with provided respective counts of answered calls, the calls having been made to predetermined telephone numbers, each telephone number being associated with a respective published candidate identity, the apparatus comprising:

means for receiving messages from computer terminals, each such
15 message identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate, and for providing, for each of said candidates, a respective count of received messages;

means for receiving the provided respective counts of received messages and for combining the respective counts of received messages and the respective counts of answered calls to form a ballot result; and

20 means for sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

18. Apparatus for conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the apparatus comprising:

means for answering calls made to predetermined telephone numbers,
25 each telephone number being associated with a respective published candidate identity;

means for providing, for each of said telephone numbers, a respective count of answered calls;

means for receiving messages from computer terminals, each such
30 message identifiably representing a vote for a said candidate, and for providing, for each of said candidates, a respective count of received messages;

means for receiving the respective counts of received messages and the respective counts of answered calls, and for combining the received counts to form a ballot result;

means for sending the ballot result to the ballot operator.

19. Apparatus as claimed in either Claim 17 or Claim 18, for use when the respective counts of answered calls comprise counts for each of a plurality of regions, and wherein the means for receiving messages from computer terminals is arranged to identify the respective source addresses, to group the received messages on a corresponding regional basis as for the calls; and the combining means is arranged to sum, for each of the regions and for each of said candidates, the respective counts of received messages and the respective counts of answered calls to form respective totals, and to rank the respective totals to provide the ballot result in the form of respective regional ballot results.

20. Apparatus as claimed in either Claim 17 or Claim 18, for use when the respective counts of answered calls comprise counts for each of a plurality of regions, and wherein the combining means is arranged to treat the respective counts of received messages as being in respect of a notional region.

21. Apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 17 to 20, wherein the means for receiving messages from computer terminals and for providing a respective count of received messages is responsive to such messages in the form of e-mail messages.

22. Apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 17 to 20, comprising a server arranged for storage of screen display data including identifiers for the candidates and comprising (i) means for receiving requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to participate in the ballot, and (ii) means responsive to receipt of such a request for sending the screen display data including identifiers for the candidates to the computer terminals;

and wherein the means for receiving messages is arranged to receive HTML pages, each such page constituting a said message and containing data representing the identity of a candidate.

23. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 22, wherein the server is :

arranged for storage of screen display data including identifiers for current ballots;

responsive to receipt of requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to be sent a list of current ballots to send the requested screen display data to the computer terminals; and

arranged to receive said requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to participate in the ballot in the form of respective HTML pages, each such page containing data representing the identity of the ballot selected by a respective user from a screen display of the current ballot identifiers.

10

24. Apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 17 to 23, comprising means arranged to store data for a respective video presentation relating to each of the candidates, and to respond to receipt of a request sent from a said computer terminal for access to a video presentation identified in the request by including that requesting computer terminal in a multicast session for the requested video presentation.

25. Apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 16 to 24, comprising means for validating a person in accordance with an identity for the person and a security code.

26. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 25, when dependent on Claim 23 or on Claim 24 when dependent on Claim 23, and wherein the means for receiving requests sent from the computer terminals for respective users to participate in the ballot is arranged to derive from each such request a respective identity for a user together with a respective associated security code, and to pass these to the validating means.

27. Apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 16 to 26, wherein the sending means is arranged to send the ballot result upon receipt of a ballot result request from the ballot operator

28. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 27, when dependent on either Claim 25 or Claim 26, wherein the sending means is arranged to derive from the request an

identity for the ballot operator and a security code, and to pass these to the validating means.

29. A method of conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the
5 method being substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 4 to
10 of the drawings.

30. An apparatus for conducting an electronic ballot for a ballot operator, the
apparatus being substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 4
10 to 10 of the drawings.

Fig.1.

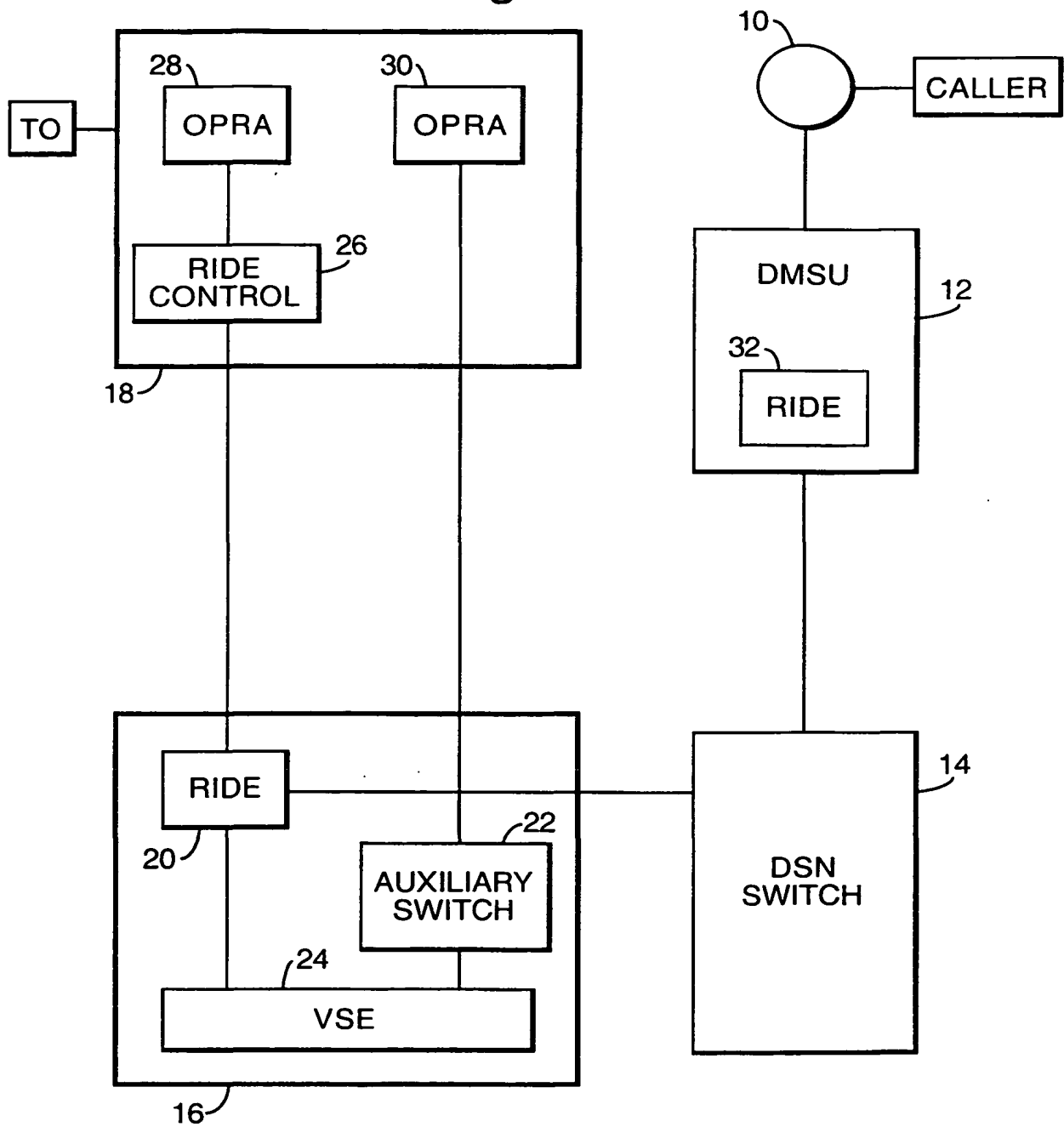


Fig.2.

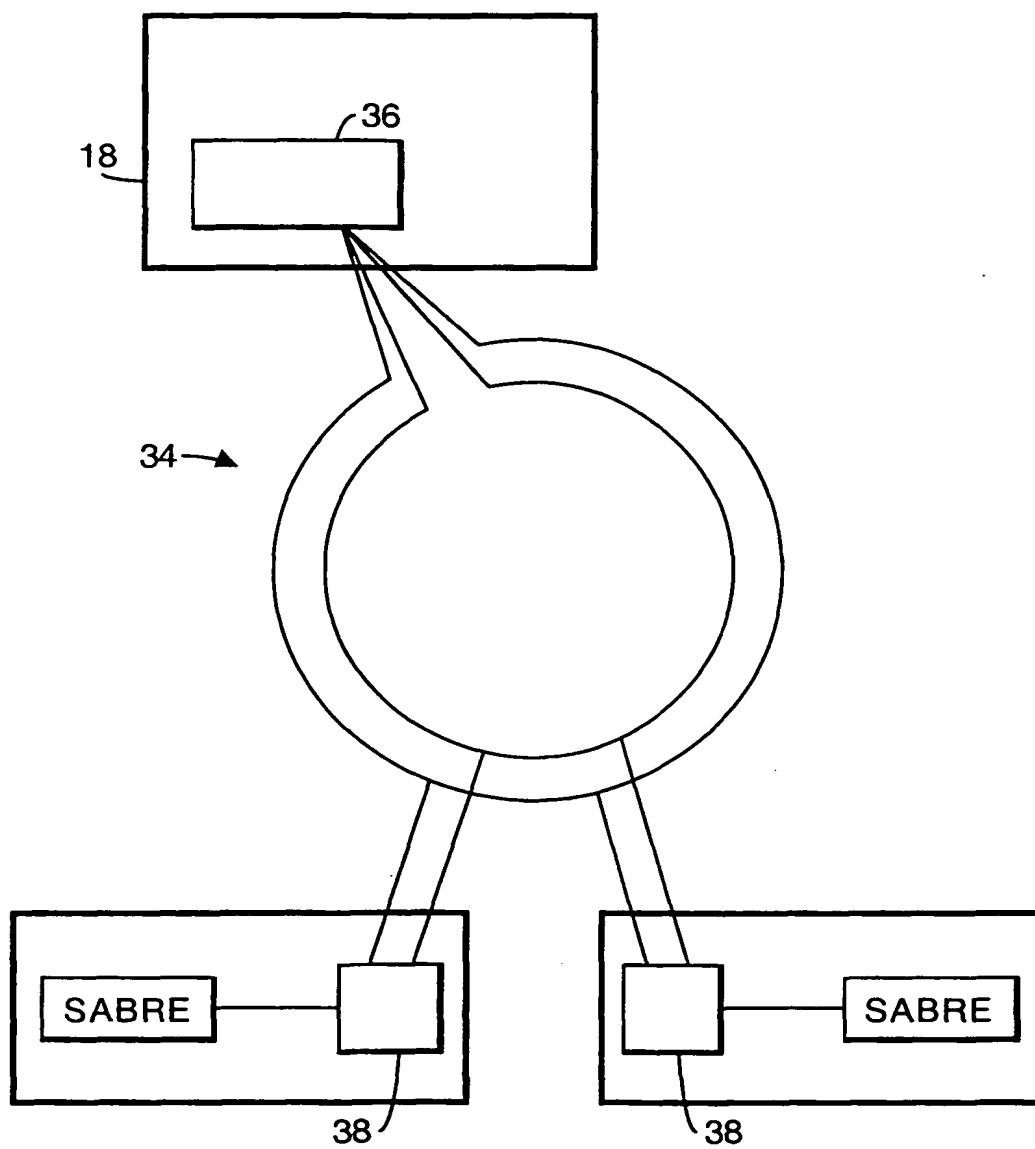


Fig.3.

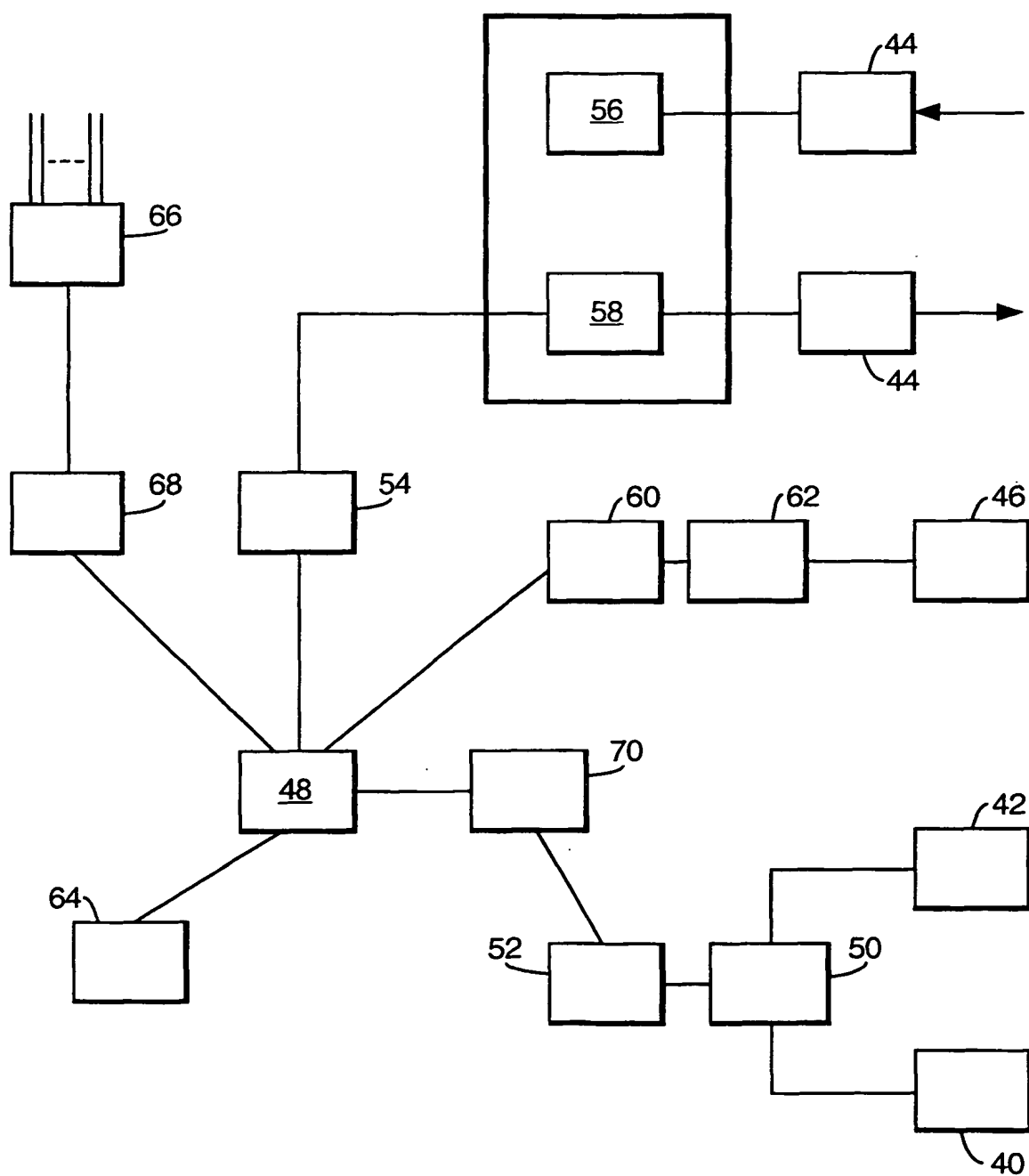


Fig.4.

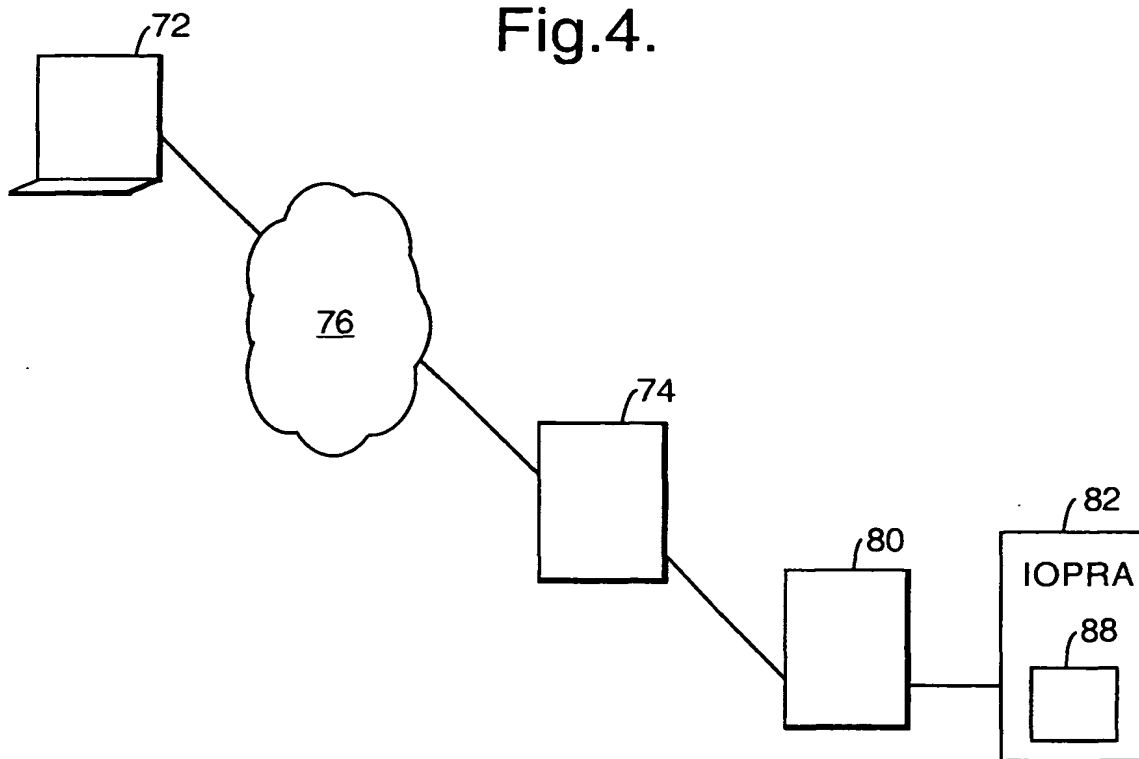


Fig.5.

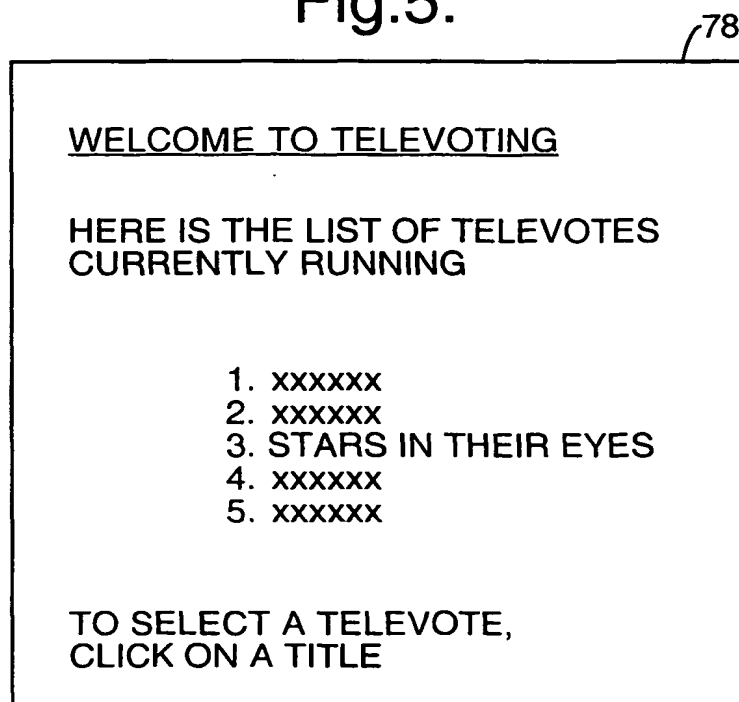


Fig.6.

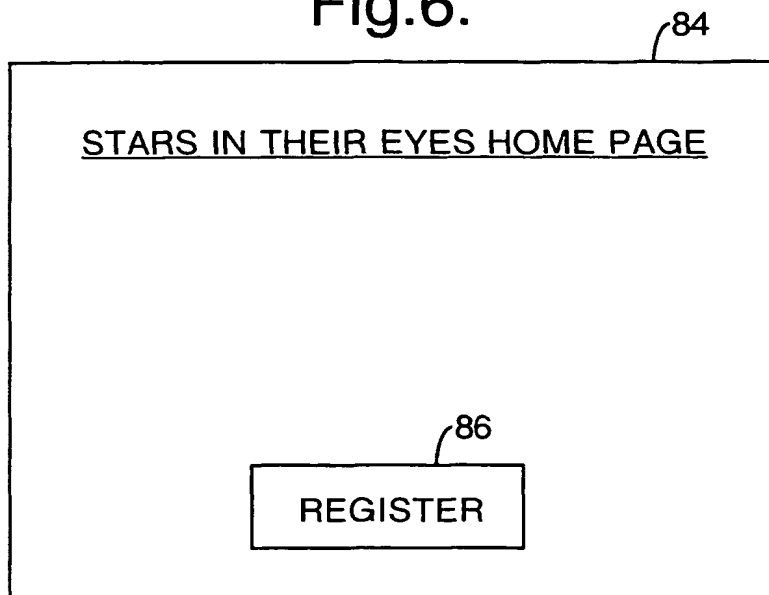


Fig.7.

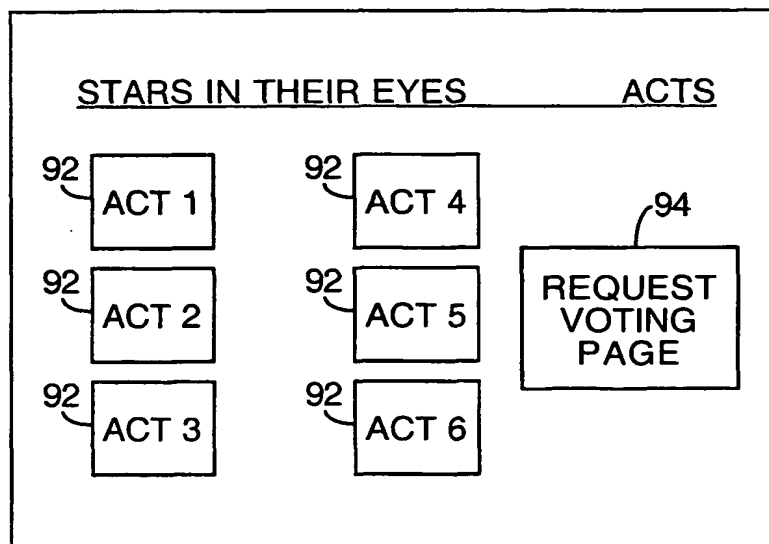


Fig.8.

96

<u>STARS IN THEIR EYES</u>	<u>VOTING PAGE</u>
<input type="radio"/>	ACT 1
98 <input type="radio"/>	ACT 2
<input type="radio"/>	ACT 3
<input type="radio"/>	ACT 4
98 <input type="radio"/>	ACT 5
<input type="radio"/>	ACT 6
	<input type="button" value="SUBMIT"/> 100

Fig.9.

102

<u>STARS IN THEIR EYES</u>
THANK YOU FOR VOTING
YOUR VOTE FOR ACT X HAS BEEN RECORDED

Fig.10.

